NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Monday, December 23, 1861.

27 Heading Matter on every page. Th To CORRESPONDENTS .- No attention will b paid to anonymous communications

OUTSIDE.-Analysis of Senstor Doclittle bill for the collection of taxes in the rebel States; List of army officers retired; Cotton in Illinois; Quartermaster's Sergeants; Poet-

SENATOR COWAN UPON NEGROES. In the Senate, on the 18th instant, Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, said :

Cowan, of Pennsylvania, said:

"Now sir, I apprehend, so far as my humble judgment goes, that there need be no possible difficulty whatever upon this question in any of its aspects. I do not see that it is necessary that we should offend anybody, or that we should take ground that will necessarily alarm anybody in either quarter of the Union. We send a general to suppress this insurrection. What is his duty? If he meets a negro upon his errand, and that negro is an enemy, he treats him as an enemy; if the negro is a friend, he treats him as a friend, and uses him as such. Nothing, to my mind, can be simpler. How is he to determine the title to that negro? Suppose, Mr. President, you were to go into his he to determine the title to that negro? Sup-pose, Mr. President, you were to go into his-camp, and say: 'Sir, here is my negro; I want him.' The obvious answer of the general is: 'My dear sir, that may be all true; I have no desire to raise any issues of fact with you; may be that this is your negro; but I cannot determine that question; I cannot try the title to him; I am not a court; I am not a jury '— a great many of them, indeed, are not even jawvers.

a great many of them, indeed, are not even lawyers.

"How are they to determine whether this negro is a slave or not! They cannot determine it: they have no right to determine it. If the master, being a loyal man, iff that camp insists, and says: This is my negro, I do not know what other men might do, but if I were the general I would say to him: 'If this is your negro, your "boy," as you call him—this man that you are educating to civilization and Christianity—if he will go with you; if he is willing to submit to your guardianship in this behalf, take him, in God's name, and be away with him.' Suppose the claimant says: 'He will not go; and I want to force him.' What then! I would say to him: 'No; you cannot do that, because and I want to force him." What then? I would say to him: 'No; you cannot do that, because that presumes that I decide the very question which I am incompetent to decide. I cannot allow you to use force here, because I am the constable of the nation, and I am the repository of its force in this behalf, and you cannot use it.' That is the objection to all that. I take it the President of the Confederate States of America, If there he such a patiently upon America, if there be such an institution upon the earth, himself could not object to that on the part of our generals. Nobody can object to it."

This is certainly a very plain and direc statement of what the duty of our generals is intervals. After passing through the woods in the premises. We think of only one better statement of it, and that is in the paragraph of the report of the Secretary of War, dictated by the President of the United States, which declares it to be "too plain a proposition" to be argued, that we should not give up negroe deeing from the enemy. But if the thing is to be argued at all, it would be difficult to do it better than it is done in the short extract we have made from Mr. Cowas's speech.

Mr. Cowan, however, did not finish what b had to say, without making the very great mis take of assuming that what was so very clear to himself must necessarily be so to others, and that to insure the proper conduct of army officers, it was only requisite to point out what it Finding nothing himself in the negro question but what was of the ensiest possible colution, he could see no occasion for bringing it into Congress, and he accordingly wound up by saving:

"I think we have nothing in the world to do with all these questions. I think their discussion here, their being moded in these assembles, is mischievous, and only calculated to keep up an angry irritation which may have exceedingly bad results in the final consummation of the struggle in which we are now engaged."

That Congress is troubled with "these questions," arises from the fact that so many of our generals have, in their treatment of negroes, violated the principles which Mr. Cowan lave down as being plain and indisputable. Their being plain in thems:lves, does not do away with the necessity of enforcing them against those who are blind or wilful. If army officers do, in fact, assume the judicial powers which Mr. Cowan says they do not rightfully possess, it is his duty as a legislator, to repress such usurpation by proper ponalties. As one of the constitutional advisors of the President it is his duty to refuse his assent to the appointment of military officers guitty of such usurpation Mr. Cowan has performed only a part of what his position requires of him, when he has pointed out the path of law and justice in which military offic reshould travel. If he finds them deviating from it, he should devise measures to keep them within it.

THE N Y INDEPENDENT - Harry Ward Beecher has become the editor of the Independent, in place of Messrs. Bacon, Thompson, and Storrs, who have so long directed its columnhonorably to themselves and advantageously to the cause of truth. Some of the gentlemen heretofore connected with the editorial staff will still remain in it; among them Dr. Joshus Leavitt and Theodore Tilton. The Independent has shed lustre upon the American press, by its talent courage and inflexible honesty May its shadow never be less.

GENERAL STONE .- As the country has been already apprised, the Governor of Massachu setts has remonstrated to the War Department against the employment of the troops of that State, under the orders of General Stone, In the business of returning the fugitive slaves of

It is understood that this remonstrance has been forwarded to General Stone by the Secre tary of War, with the emphatic intimation that he (General Stone) must conform hereafter to the spirit of the Cabinet instructions to Gentrais Butler and Sherman.

the present crisis all the diplomatic dispatches slaves, there is a p. I deal of rottenness which can be written

More About the Battle of Dranesville. LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

Incidents of the Battle!

The force engaged in this gallant little af air was composed of the following corps :

The Sixth regiment Pennsylvania Reserv Corps, Col. W. W. Ricketts ; Ninth Pennsylva nia Reserve Corps, Col. F. Jackson; Tenth, Col. Jno. C. M'Calmont ; Twelfth, Col. Jno. H ggart; the ." Bucktail Rifles," commanded by Lieut. Gol. Kane; Easton's battery, of ten wenty-four pounders, and two twelve-pound witzers, and a detachment of artillery from Cut. Bayard's regiment ; altogether numbering between four and five thousand men.

They began their march towards Dranesville pefore daylight on Friday morning, and by neon they had arrived within a few a miles o Langley. The advancing column was pre saird by two companies of flankers, who, being ir ven back, reported a large rebel force in the direction of Leesburg. Gen. Orde, with the flucktail Rifles," pushed on, and arrived a Dranesville about one o'clock, when a fire was opened upon him by a rebel battery in the wood nearly a mile distant. At first, their range was not accurate, but by practice, they improved so much that our boys were obliged to lie upon their faces to avoid the flying

The Rifles formed in line of battle, and aund of men took possession of a large brick ouse in the village, placing the owner, to gether with his wife and three children, in the cellar, where they were locked up, and secured against all barm. Upon this house, the rebels opened a terrific fire, their shells tearing the roof, piercing the walls, and injuring some our men.

General Orde assumed a position on the top of the hill, Easton's battery commanding the position of the enemy. Captain Easton opened five, while the artitlery operations were super intended by General Orde. The firing contin ned for an hour, the rebals during the whole time replying with spirit. Some of their regi ments advanced from the woods, int-nding to flank our men, divide our column, and cut i to pieces. An assault was therefore made by the Kane Rifles, who charged bayonets upor them with briskness, and drove them back. The fire having almost ceased, an order was given for the column to advance. Col. Kane held his position towards Dranesville, and the Twelfth regiment, Colonel Taggart, and the Ninth regiment, advanced into the line of battle, for the purpose of taking the battery. During the advance, the fire was kept up at they entered an open clearing beyond, when they found that the rebels bad suddenly abaudoned their position, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the field, together with immense quantities of ammunition, arm knapsicks, disthing, and equipments, giving conclusive evidence that there had been a se vere fight, and that they had been obliged to abandon their position in baste, and with grea loss.

The number of killed and wounded in

Bucktail regiment are as follows: Bucktail regiment are as follows:

Wounded—Lientenant Colonel Kane, ball in check; H. G. Wolf, company B; severely; John Panel, B. severely; Capt, H. E. Niles, (E) severely; John B. tt. (F.) John F. Barnes, (K.) James Glenn. (K.) A. Foster, A. Seveiger, Geo. W. Cook, Myron Cobb., George Cook, Sergeant Cooker, Ludlow, S. Camphell, B. Dagwy, P. W. Gock, Myron Cobb, George Cock, Sergeant George Ludlow, S. Campbell, B. Dewey, P. Mosier, E. Osborn, Charles Middler, Sergeant Melatosh, — Rickeff, — Armbruster, Tay-lor Birk, James Ford, R. J. Lane, wounded Nelson Green, George Botts, and John Birk-badly wounded, and several others slightly. Killed.—George Cook, company E; Capitain Samuel Galbraith, company E; George Raup.

ompany B.

8ixth Regiment.

Wounded.—H. Lathrop, company C, dangerous: W. H. Jayne, H, hip, severe; James Sureane, H, do., severe; Wm. Vandyck, D. high, severe; Capt. Daniel Bradbury, D. leg, severe; W. H. Densmore, F, thigh, slight; Edgar Smith, shoulder, severe: Thos. Conway, H. fore u, anonider, severe; 100s. Conway, H, fore head, slight; Chas. Yahn, H, face, severe; Benj Scely, H, face, severe; J. W. Brown, K, leg severe; George Brown, K, arm. slight; Edwin Demander, K. breast, severe.

Küled.—Samuel C. Walter, company A; Dan-

el Darling, company C. NINTH REGIMENT.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Wounded — Alexander Smith, company A, neck; John Schmidt, B, arm; Wm. Earnest, C, leg; Capt. Robert Galway, D, leg; Geo. Mortor, D, thigh and arm; Joshua McMaster, D, Smith, C. E. Patten, D, thign; Wm. Lindsey, D, hig; John F, Hum, D, arm; Corporal Pearsoil, D, head, slight; Raiph White, E, neck; Capt. S. W. Dick, F, thigh; Wm. McG-li, F, abdomen; Jno. Hatch, F, arm; Wm. Milliaun, F, hip; Edward Dick, F. thigh; Wm. McG.H. F. abdomen; Jno. Hatch, F. arm; Wm. Millians, F. hip; Edward Divis, H. leg; Silas B. Newall, H. hip; John H. Webber, I, thigh.

Killed.—John Sexton, company E; J. W.

stockdale, company F.

INCIDENTS.

Captain Galway, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve, was shot in the leg, the ball striking the bone. The gallant captain fell, but instantly rose, and after marching a short distance again fell, when his company faltered to render him some assistance. Observing this. the gallant captain partially rose, and exclaimed: "No faltering, boys! Go on; never mind me; I am still with you." He again rose, and bore himself as bravely as though he had not been severely wounded.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL CASE. - We apprehend that the instructions sent to Lord Lyons by the British ministry were pr dicated upon an assumed state of facts, so differing from the real facts, that Lord Lyons will be obliged to wait for fresh instructions before the case can be brought to any definite diplomatic issue

Mr. Julian's resolution, adopted by the House on Friday, provides for such a change of the fugitive slave law as will limit its bene fits to masters who can prove their "loyalty." not "legality," as our types made us say on instant -It is deeply to be regretted that Saturday. It is a bad sign of the times, that a Congress did not, in the first week of its ses- resolution so clearly right should have been sion, act upon the suggestion of Rosert J. voted against by one-third of the members of WALKER, by voting a supply of corn from our the House. When nearly forty men are found superabunant granaties to starving Ireland, ready to losist that rebels shall be permitted Such a vote as that would have been worth, at , to use the processes of the law to recover their

PICKET SKIRMISH AT PALLING WATERS. BALTIMORE DESERTERS-THE REBELS ATTEN

TO DESTROY DAM NO. 5 - ARE DRIVEN BACK-SHELLING THE ARBEIN-BURNING A MILL. WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 19, 1861

Yesterday, a rebel battery, or a section of ne, consisting of one rifled and one smooth bore 6 pounder, tried their range on Colonel Leonard's (Thirteenth Massachusetts) pickets. at Falling Waters, about four miles below this place. Several shells and solid shot from the former passed over and around our mer the former passed over and around our men, but those from the latter fell abort of the dis-tance by forty rods. Colonel Leonard sent down one of Captain Best's guns, and a Par-rott piece belonging to Captain Knapp's Pennsylvania battery. One of the enemy was killed, and another wounded. Several attempt-were made to get the wounded man out of range, but every time our shells drove them range, but every time our shells drove them back. At night they came down and took him

Mr. Jacob Byers, residing near Falling Waters, says be knows positively that the Confederates have more than 100 boats near the river; but Colonel Leonard is satisfied from ther sources that they have not more than 50 Sunday last, three Balimoreans deserted from the Confederate army. They were two

trummer boys and a soldier. They were brough bither.

Yesterday, the enemy recommenced their operations on Dam No. 5, and succeeded in breaking up the Virgioia, and at night they got into the log work, and made considerable advanced in their work before daylight dawn id when our battery opened on them, cauling a suspension of operations. They then commence a series of shelling, alternately on the dam and our battery. While this was going on, they made a demonstration at Falling Waters. Here they were met by a section of Best's battery and a Parrott gun, which in duced them to increase their range.

At Dam No. 5, this afternoon, our gans threw two shells into a house near Mrs. Colston's mill. They exploded, and at least fifty Corfederates were seen to run out. We had no mean of ascertaising the number killed and wound ed. Later in the evening, the same experiment

ed. Later in the evening, the same experiment was tried on the mill, which has been a sec-sion rendezvous of late, and to-night a heavy smoke in that direction indicates that it is on

A deserter says that when Jackson left Win chester, no troops remained there, but this is doubted by Colonel Leonard, who has been creditably informed that there is a considerable creditably informed that there is a considerable force on the side of the city towards Romney From the best sources of intelligence, it would appear that Jackson has but five to six from sand men. Also, that he has received positive orders to destroy Dam No. 5, even at the sacrifice of every man of them.

The place most easily forded, should it be Jackson's intention to cross, is at Shaffet's Mills, below Failing Waters, and that point consequently is strongly guarded

REVIEW AT HALL'S HILL.

General Fitz John Porter's division was iewed on Saturday, at Hall's Hill. Thidivision was a short time since complimented in a general order by the Commander-in-chief a the model division of the Potomac army. I made a fine appearance, going through with greater variety of evolutions than we have previously witnessed in any one review.

General M'Clellan was present, with Gen erals McDowell, Heintzelman, Blenker, Barry King, Marcy, Williams, Andrew Porter, and others, Secretary Cameron, General Wilson, Commodore Wilkes, the Brigadiers of the division, Butterfield, Martindale, and Morell, the Prince de Joinville, Duc de Chartres Count de Paris, and a large ecocourse of citi

General Morell's brigade consisted of Col M'Quade's Fourteenth New York, Col. Cass's Ninth Massachusetts, Col. Woodbury's Fourth Michigan, and Col. Black's Sixty-second Pennsylvania.

General Martindale had on review, Colone Barnes's Eighteenth Massachusetts, Lient. Col. Johnson's (Col. Kerrigan's) Twenty fifth New York, Col. Gove's Twenty-second Massachu etts, and Col. Roberts's Second Maine.

General Butterfield's brigade included Col-Lansing's Seventeenth New York, Colonel M'Lean's Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Colonel Stryker's Forty-fourth New York, and Colonel Stockton's Independent Michigan regiment.

There was present, belonging to this division of cavalry, Colonel Averill's Third Pennsylvania, and Col. Chorman's Eighth Pennsylvania Of batteries there were Griffia's, Weeden's Rhode Island, and Follet's Massachusetts, Lieut. Martin, commanding.

The regiments of Colonels Black and Mc Lean, to which the flags were presented, seem to possess, in a high degree, the esprit du corps so valuable to an army, and were characterized by extreme neatness of person and of arms.

The Sixty-second and Eighty-third Pennsyl mia, and Eighteenth Massachusette, wore the French uniform, that of the Chasseurs d Afrique The Forty-fourth New York, the People's Ellsworth regiment, or Ellsworth Avengers, work a unique and tasteful style of dress, are all young men between 18 and 30, unmarried, and exhibit a fine appearance and remarkable proficiency of drill.

Before the commencement of the review enator Cowan presented to the Sixty-second and Eighty-third Pennsylvania regiments each one of the one hundred and five flags furnished by the State to its several regiments.

To-morrow we will publish the speeches of Senator Cowan and Colonel Black, at the F flag presentation on Saturday, at Gen. Porter's review.

REWARD OF NEATNESS. Colonel Black, of General Morell's brigade, offered his Sixty second Pennsylvania regiment, on the occasion of the review at Hall's Hill, a reward to that soldier who should present the neatest appearance in person and arms. A daguerreotype of the winner, taken at Brady's, should be subscribed suitably and hung in the Colonel's quarters. The lucky individual was Charles B. Fabnestock, of com pany K. Capt. Alex. McDonald.

CAMP PESTIVAL.

Colonel Black, of the Sixty-second Pennsyl vania, on Saturday evening held a festival at his quarters, in honor of the reception of his lag. Generals Porter and Morell, and Speaker Grow, were present, with the wife and daughters of the gullant Colonel. What is still better, and perhaps worthy of note in army circles, the free bilarity and jocund mirth of the occasion were sustained without a drop of whisky or other spirituous liquor.

A Counterfeit.
Counterfeit fives of the "Peoples' Bank of lew York," are in circulation here. Look out

BY TELEGRAPH ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND

Great Anti-War Meiting in Ireland NEUTRALITY OF FRANCE. OPINIONS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

Telegraphic dispatches from Halifax, Dec. 21 naounce the arrival of the Atlantic, the Ni agara, and the America, from Liverpool, and the Arago, from Havre, via Southampton, bringing dates up to the 11th instant. The ws is somewhat important, and will be read

vith interest.

The warlike sentiments and preparations in England appear to be unabated, but in Dublic large anti-war meetings have been held.

Inge anti-war meetings have been held.

The Times Paris correspondent says the official opinion of the British Ministers on the outrage perpetrated by the San Jacinto on the Trent, is most precise and positive, namely that the violence committed by the captain of the San Jacinto is indefensible; that by regarding the Commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, as contraband, Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet contradict them-eves, for they refused to admit they were aware of their presence.

The various military stations in Ireland have been ordered to complete the strength of the sixty-mer regiments of the line. The British Government is negotiating for steamers to transport troops to Canada. The Times, of the 16th, says that the Niagara's advices encourage the hope o. a disavowal by the Cabinet at Washington of the San Jacinto outrage, and a surrender of the Southern Commissioners.

The America brought dispatches for Colonial Government, and delivered them here. It is reported that ten thousand troops will be sent to British North America forthwith.

Commander Williams, royal navy mail agent above the Trent, is to have a public dinner at

Commander Williams, royal navy mail agent dreard the Trent, is to have a public dinner a

Plymouth.

The British vessel Roter, from Barbadoes for Lindon, was boarded December 5th, by the United States steamer Mongomery.

The British Government has sent a letter approximately and the states of Commencer will approximate the states of Commencer will be approximately as the state of t

proving of the course of Commodore Williams, mail skent on board the Trent.

The Paris papers assert that the British Government, in answer to petitions from manufacturing districts, stated that cotton ports would be opened by February, at the latest.

Parliament has been prorogued until the 7th of Lanuary.

of January.

The steel-clad steam-frigate Warrior Js tak-ing in seven hundred and seventy tons of coal, preparatory to service on the North American

oust. The steel clad steam-frigule, Hero, eighty-siz uns, was to have left Portsmouth for the North

American station.

The Silan Grauman, for New York, was stopped in the Thames, her cargo consisting of 100 tens of lend, the export of which has been prohibited.

PRANCE.

The Constitutionel, the Journal des Debats the Patriae, and several other French journals way that France will remain neutral in the event of a war between the United States and

say that France will remain neutral in the event of a war between the United States and Eagland.

Cotton.—The price of cotton is unchanged, and on the eighth, five thousand bales weresold. Breadstuffs are steady, and provisions firm.

THE AMERICAN CRISE.

In London, with reference to the important question of the attitude likely to be assumed by France, the opinion continues to be that, however desirous the Emperor might be to give some employment to his navy, and to divert public attention in France from the state of the French finances, he is not-likely to do anything to cause a difference with the British Government, because serious results might follow in France, if distrust there should increase and cause a further depression of trade.

The London Globe warms its readers that they must take the French version of the dispatches sent to Lord Lyons for what it is worth, and purely as the French idea of them.

The Shipping Gazette has an article on the question of our corn supplies, in the event of a war with North America. It does not regard our future prospects with feelings of alarm. Orders for the purchase of nearly five hundred thousand quarters of wheat have been sent within the lastlew days to the Black Sea ports, both for present and future shipments. Immediate export would not, of course, be made, but eventually there would be no want of vessels to bring longe all the corn we required, and vessels trading to America would be released to bring grain from the south of Russia.

The London Baily News correspondent writted.

our or five seasons.
The London Daily News correspondent writ ing from Paris, says, that it is the very general opinion that the Pairie was imperfectly in formed of the intentions of the French Gov-ernment, when it spoke of France joining with

Eigland in an armed mediation.

The effect of the war feeling upon the American shipping interest is already most disastrous. No charters are now taken for these rous. No charters are now taken for these vessels, and as for passengers and cargoes little or nothing is doing. Such is the state of affairs in this respect that no insurances of this class have been offered at Lloyd's for several days.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. The following troops at Aldershott are or-dered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada, Loslie's Sixth battery of Royal Artillery, the Lessia's Sixia outerly on Royal Actionry, increasing a second battalien of the Twentieth regiment, the Second battalien of the Sixteeath regiment, the Second battalien of the Forty-Afth regiment, and a detachment of the Sixteenth regiment of Luncers. The battery attached to this force served in the Crimean war, and is furnished

with Armstong guns.
Colonel Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, is
ordered to be in readiness to process to Canada

ordered to be in the Melbourns.

A large force of engineers, it is stated, will be sent immediately to Canada.

One hundred pound Armstrong guns are now being rapidly distributed among the ships pre-

being rapidly distributed among the ships pre-paring for sea.

The Defence, an iron-plated frigate, is to have a crew of four hundred and fifty. She will be manned without the least difficulty.

The Cunard steamships Australasian and Cersia are to convey troops to Halifax.

The screw steamer Orphous, carrying twen-ty-one guns, called, last evening, at Plymouth Sound, whence she is to convey the transport Melhourne, with troops, arms, and stores, to the St. Lawrence, or Halifax.

The Lendon Herald says that the First batta-lion of the ride brigade, now stationed at Dublin, and the First battalion of the Sixteenth regiment stationed at Sheffield, received orders vesterday to embark.

regiment's stoned at Shement, recover of order yesterday to embark.

The inval editor of the London Times, states that although we are strong in large ships, the class of vessels which would be of the greatest service to us in a war with the United States,

service to us in a war with the United States, are the corvettes and shoops, a great number of which require heavy repairs before they wold be at for sea.

The greatest activity has prevailed since Saturdry last, at the Tower of London. The whole of the workmon and laborers employed in the various departments, there have been engaged from an early hour in the morning until a late hour at night in packing up fire arms, and every kind of article accessary for

ctive service abroad.

On Sunday last the interior of the ancien garrison p esented an unusual and bustling ap pearance, in consequence of an order which had been received from the officials of the War bearance, to describe the officials of the War Office to premare for the immediate transmission of \$2.500 stand of arms, which were packed in boxes containing thirty rifles each, with the usual adjuncts. The men worked through the whole of Sunday in packing, and the same night eight barges were filled with boxes, which were conveyed to Woolwich for shipment to Canada, Quebec, and other places. On Monday evening a similar amount of arms was conveyed to Woolwich, and on Wednesday preparations were being made for the transmission of every kind of munitions of war down the river in barges and other craft, which were conveyed by steam tugs to the several Government depois, where criters had been received to forward without delay every kind of defensive missile. Additional bands have been employed daily in the various departments of the Tower, which has not assumed such a bustling appearance for many-years.

The militia immediately available in Canada may be stated at 36,000, which may be increased to 200,000. It has been stated that he tailon of the guards is under orders for embeckation.

It is reported that the Government will sharter the City of New York, as well as the new steamers coming round from Ghagow on Tuos-day evening.

ter the City of New York, as well as the new steamers coming round from Glasgow on Tuesday evening.

A great mass meeting as a held in the round room of the roundar to Dublin, to take into consideration the aspect and position of Irish national affairs at the present momentous orisis. The following resolutions were passed:
Resolved, That the population of the great Resolved, That the population of the great Resolved, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shares, being largely composed of men of firish birth and Irish blood, it would be unnatural to suppose that freiand could remain an indifferent spectator of the struggle between Eagland and America.

Resolved, That the events of the bour imperatively dictate to all Irishmen a torgetfulness of the past differences, and a mutual rally for the old cause of their rountry.

Resolved, That a chairman, two secretaries, and a committee of twenty-one members, each having been duly and separately proposed and seconded, be chosen by a majority of volcess at this mass-n celling, to take into consideration the advisability of an organization in the presentative of affairs at home and abroad.

The Liverpool Post says, the whole purpose of the meeting was to express, in every variety of phase and demonstration, sympathy with America. It is quite natural that this should be the tendency of the I ish, even apart from their hatred to England; for scarcely any Irish family is unrepresented in the United States. The meeting, however, was useless and needless.

The meeting, however, was useless and needless.

The Eliverpool Mercury says that the only item of importance in the latest news from the United States is the brief abstract of the address of President Davis to the Confederate Congress. The address, it adds, is hopeful and determined in tone, and shows that a war, so stupidity precised in by the North, cannot possibly produce the effect of the subjugation of the South. It is stated that evidence will be laid before the European Governments to prove that the blockade of the Southern ports is in-effectual and consequently illegal. It is also stated that the State Legislature of Missouri has passed a secession ordinance.

The London Times! "City Article" says:

It must be kept in view that the designs of Mr. Seward are reported for some time to have been the cause of disagreement in the Washington Cabinet, and that the decision of the present question, therefore, is not entirely in the hands of that personage. Later advices are awaited with great anxiety, as it is seen that the course of circumstances may be much modified by anything that may take place be.

that the course of circumstances may be muc modified by anything that may take place be ween the opposing armies in the interval fr now and the arrival of the British demands. now and the arrival of the British demands. A victory by the Federallists might perhaps so far satisfy the mob as to enable the Government to act independently; and on the other hand, a defeat might be equally productive of a pacific tone. At the same time, however, there is danger that the bad features of the situation may be aggravated by intelligence of some new offence on the part of the Federal cruisers.

on the part of the Federal cruisers.

London, Friday Evening.—Consols opened weaker to day and went lower, owing to sales and the news from America, coupled with a general uneasy feeling. At the close, prices showed a fractional rally. Railways were heavy in the morning with consols, but a reaction of a half or quarter per cent, from the lowest point took place. Foreign stocks were heavy in the morning. Mexican became rather better than their worst, while Turkish were much lower. Bank and miscellaneous stocks were dull at previous rates. Mining stocks were also dull. Consols closed after official hours at 90, being a shade firmer. Foreign exchanges were again higher. Bills were less abundant, but they were not all negotiated in consequence of continued diswere less abundant, but they were not all negotiated in consequence of continued distrust. Money was abundant in the discount market at rates from 2½@2; per cent, the former for short dated paper. Bullion transactions were unimportant. The fotal value of the importations and exportations of bullion and specie for the week ended December 4th, is as follows: Imported, £543,173; Exported, £435,875.

2435,875.

The Paris papers assert that the dispatches sent by the Brilish Government to Lord Lyons, although couched in underate language, are, nevertheless, inflexible in their conclusion, which is "the restitution of The Commissioners" If this is refused, Lord Lyons is to leave Washincton with all the members of the Brilish washington with all the members of the British

The same journals affirm that the English war vessels which are now being prepared for sea will leave for America at the beginning of January.

The Patric publishes the following, under

The Patric publishes the following, under the head of the "latest intelligence:"
"It is stated that the dispatch addressed by the British Cabinet to Lord Lvons, to be communicated to President Lincoln, is based exclusively on legal considerations. This decision establishes that the commander of the San Jacinto, by acting as he has done, has committed a flagrant breach of maritime law and insulted the English flag; that the only right that officer (Wilkes) possessed, was to compet the Trent to go to some American port, where the case could have been brought before the proper authorities in presence of the English consul; that if, in this search, dispatches had been found establishing that Messrs. Mason and Sildell were on a mission directly or immediately connected with military operations, the commander would have been instilled in and Sildell were on a mission directly or immediately connected with military operations, the commander would have been justified in seizing those dispatches and arresting the envoys, sending in a detailed report of the transactions, with such notes and observations as the Eeglish consul might think fit to annex; that these formalities not having been fulfilled, no charge can be established against the two persons arrested; that their arrest, therefore, must be regarded as sull and non accent; that the Treat being the victim of an arbitrary act, contrary to every principle of right, England, acting in a conciliatory and friendly point of view, has asked, as the only reparation for this grave act, the liberation of Messrs. Sildell and Mason, and that if she does not obtain it. Lord Lyons would leave Washington with all Lord Lyons would leave Washington with a the mambers of the legation. We are assured that the dispatch is drawn up with great mod-eration, that it carofully avoids any hurfful axpression, but that it is firm in its conclusion. From information we have received up to the present moment, we do not believe it likely that Mr. I. incoln will give up the prisoners."

Paris, Dec. 6.—The Bourse continues flat. The Bentes opened at 69f. 5c. and closed at 69f. 10c., or one quarter lower than yesterday. There is a difference among the ministers of Pimance, which may lead to some changes. The Emperor will probably send two frigates to reinforce the French fleet in American wa-

SPAIM.

The Government will shortly present to the Cortes documents relating to the affairs of the Neapolitan archives.

The Epoca states that Spain will pay the debt of 25,000,000 france contracted with France in

PRUSSIA. The election for members for the Chamber of Deputies, which took place on the 6th throughout the kingdom, resulted in favor of the Liberal party.

The debate on the Roman question was resumed on the 5th. Signor Buoneonipagni argued that it was still necessary to act with France. Liste, he said, would go to Venice when she had 390,000 men, and then Rome might e obtained. It was assorted that Garibaldi would return

to Caprera.

The Nationalities announces that the financial report which Signor Bastogi is about to present to the Chumber of Deputies will show a difference in the expenditure of 200,000,000 francs, as compared with the ordinary budget.

The overland mail has brought intelligence from Bombay to the 17th of November, and from Calcutta to the 3d.

The cholera was still raging in Cabool, though not so violently. The victims of the disease were said to be fifty daily.

The general health of India, and in particular of the town and Island of Bombay was good.

lar of the town and Island of Bombay was good.

The harvest was progressing favorably.
The America sailed at ten a.m. for New York. It is reported that she called at Halilax, for the purpose of dallers and the purpose of dallers. he purpose of delivering Government dis-satches, as well as to get a supply of coal.

London, December 8.—The Paris Pays denies the report that Posident Lincoln had proposed to refer the Trust question to France. The Paris Bourse closed flat. Rentes 67f. 50c. dividend.

The Paris Boares closed flat. Renices 67f. 50c. dividend.

Warsase, December 8.—Suffragaw, the Archbishop, has been condemned to ten years transportation to Siberia.

Seven Jewish and eight Christian medical students of the University of Warsaw, have been condemned to zerve as common soldiers in the Russian army in Crewburg.

Vienna, December 8.—The budget will be immediately aubmitted to the Council of the Empire. This is not attributable to any desperate functial positioe, because the wants of the State are covered for the next few months. Taxes even are coming in well, and the deficit will be under 50,000,000 forins, to most which the means are not wanting.

The bill on ministerial responsibility will be simultaneously presented.

Pesth, 7th.—All the functionaries refusing to co-operate with the Government, will have eighteen soldiers lodged in their houses until they resume the functions.

Zurin, 7th, p. m.—In the Chamber of Deputies, Dr. Bertam made a lengthy speech against the ministry. He asserted that it had on some occasions violated the secrecy of letters passing through the post., A commission was appointed to make an investigation into the matter.

Naples, 8th.—Nancs, the notorious brigand,

ter. Naples, 8th.—Nancs, the notorious brigand, has surrendered.

Berlin, 8th.—The Preussiche Zeitung denies that the Government is about to introduce an that the Government is about to introduce an extensive system of furloughs, and that it intode to modify its attitude relative to the mili-

teads to modify us attitude relative to the limitary budget.

Par-s, St. .-The Constitutionnel, Debats, Patrie, and several other French journals, say that France will remain neutral in the event of war between England and America. The Debats, between England and America. The Debats, editorially, states that France has no interest to weaken the power of the United States, and that Franch commerce would gain enormously a maintenance of neutrality.

The London Observer (ministerial) ridicules the idea of submitting the Trent question to arbitration, and denies that Capt. Wiless would have been justicable in taking the State into a

have been justifiable in taking

Yesterday, the Admirally advertised for three more large steamships, for the immediate transport of troops.

Hamburg, Dec. 8.—The impression prevails in the Hausentic towns that the blockade of

in the Hauseatic towns that the blockade of the ports of the Southern States will soon be broken by England. The prices of cotton con-tinue falling in consequence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. Cape Race, Dec. 22.—The steamship E in-ourg, which left Liverpool on Wednesday via Queens own, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 2th inst., has just passed. S e reports that General Scott, previous to embarking in the Arago, had a long interview with Prince Napo-leon. It is reported that the General carries to America the expression of the French Em-peror's desire to bring about a pacific solution

of the question between the English and Amercan Governme to. The Australasian was to sail on the night of the 12th inst., with troops and munitions of war for the St. Lawrence. The Niagara sails on Saturday. On Saturday, three bundred and fity artillerists were sent to Halifax. There is no abatement in England of warlike prepare

CHARLESTON HARBOR DESTROYED. ixteen Stone Boats Sunk one mile outside the Bar.

FIRE IN NORFOLK.

Ballimore, Dec. 22 .- The Old Point boat brings the following:
Fortress Monroe, Dec. 21—A bright light was seen from this place last night, in the direction of Norfolk. It was probably caused by a condagration in that city.
The Spaulding sails for Hatterns this after-

Today has been very blustering and un-plessant. No flag of truce was sent out.

A new mail route was epened to day from Old Point Comfort to Cherrystone Inlet, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, by the departure of the steamboat deorge Washington for the latter place. The mail will leave here three t mes a work, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Satur-days.

The steamships Ericsson, Captain G. A. Cole. The steamships Ericsson, Captain G. A. Cole, from Port Royal, has arrived. The Ericsson left Port Royal on Wednesday. She towed seven of the stone fleet to Charleston harbor on that day, and nine others followed under sail. When she left at 10 P. M., operations were about to commence to sink the vessels. They were towed to a point about a mile outside the bar, where six gunboats were to place them n position.

Operations against Warsaw Island were in progress, but nothing had been accomplished

progress, but nothing had been accomplished when the Ericsson left. She will leave for New York on Monday.

AN ATTEMPT TO CARRY ARTICLES CONTRABAND

OF WAR TO THE ENEMY.

Baltimore, December 21.—The Deputy Provost Marshal this morning overhauled the vost Marshal this morning overhauled the steamor George Weems as she was about leaving for the Patuxent river landing, and arrested an Englishman named W. T. Wilson, who had secreted in his clothing, and in a bladder in his hat, a quantity of morphine and quinine. He also ar ested a suspicious man named Hanna, of Chester county Pennsylvania, formerly of California, on the charge of being a rebel agent. General Dix holds both in custody. The steamer was then allowed to proceed, with a guard of troops on board.

FROM KENTUCKY. Frankfort, December 21.—The House con-curred in the Senate's amendment, thanking the President for the modification of Fremont and Cameron's ideas, and requesting Cameron's

dismissal.
-Southern papers say Parson Brownlow has been imprisoned since the 7th inst. ay Christmas Week .- The Fietcher Chapel Fair, at Thorn's Hall, still continues. New attr-tions each evening. Choice gifts for Christm Buy your suppor tickets at the door.

42 Having been authorized, by the War Department, to raise and organize a regiment of infantry, to serve in the District of Columbia as a hone guard, persons wishing to raise and com-mand companies in this regiment will report to the General Recruiting officer, at his headquarters, No. 508, Seventh streat, between D and E.

ISAAC A. PECK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1861.

47 The Union Prayer Meeting will be holden, every day this week, in the rooms of th Young Men's Christian Association, Pa. avenue, pposite Brown's Hotel, to commence To be continued one hour only.

CATHOLIC GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

M. D. RUSSELL.

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